

ZHELEZTSOV, A.D.; BRAILOVSKIY, A.A.; GIL'MAN, A.M.; KOROLEV, V.I.;
RUKAVISHNIKOVA, O.V.

Instrument used for recording trajectory movement. Rech.
transp. 18 no.5:45-46 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Recording instruments) (Aids to navigation)

35640
S/582/60/000/003/008/009
D234/D305

9.7.00

AUTHOR: Gil'man, A.M. (Gor'kiy)

TITLE: On some methods of programming in the code electronic computer of GIFTI and the choice of coding system in computers of consecutive type

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki, no. 3, Moscow. 1960. 139 - 148

TEXT: The author gives a detailed description of the computer of Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Institute of Physical and Technical Research, Gor'kiy), [Abbr. GIFTI]. It is stated that the most essential special features of its code are: 1) Possibility of placing a decimal point inside a number; 2) Two types of internal storage unit; 3) The method of re-addressing. The author indicates several methods of using re-addressing cells of this computer in programming, leading to a reduction in the number of commands. A list of the operations of the GIFTI computer (except those connected with feeding in and obtaining information) is given as an appendix. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 2 refe-

Card 1/2

On some methods of programming ...

S/582/60/000/003/008/009
D234/D305

rences: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: G.C. Tootili, T. Kilburh, B.C. Edwards, B.W. Pollard, P.I.E.E., 77, 1953, 487-500. X

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1958

S/020/60/132/01/19/064
B014/B014

AUTHORS: Yablonskiy, S. V., Gili'man, A. M., Kotel'nikov, I. V., Potylitsyn,
P. M.

TITLE: A Device for Studying the Control Algorithms¹⁶ of Traffic

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 1, pp. 78-81

TEXT: By way of introduction, the authors refer to an investigation carried out by V. V. Korobkov at Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University) in which it is shown that automata for traffic regulation, which meet the requirements of modern traffic, are very complicated. It was necessary to build a device for the proper choice of control algorithms. Such a device was designed at Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Gor'kiy State University), and its mode of operation is described in the article under review. First, the main elements of traffic on a crossroad are explained, and the traffic itself is divided into three groups according to the direction and change in direction on the crossroad. Furthermore, the geometric conditions and the control algorithm are referred to as being the main elements of traffic on a crossroad. Here, the six control algorithms shown in Fig. 1 are discussed,

Card 1/2

**A Device for Studying the Control Algorithms
of Traffic**

S/020/60/132/01/19/064
B014/B014

each of which is assumed to hold for some time. In order to be able to observe the traffic with a given control algorithm, the device mentioned above was built. The authors chose a type of crossroad at which two two-way roads meet, and it was assumed that regulation be carried out by means of a four-point traffic light. The control circuit is illustrated in Fig. 2. Random traffic events are simulated here by means of eight buzzer generators which indicate the vehicles approaching the crossroad by emitting pulses. Eight counters count the vehicles which are indicated by fifteen lights. The control algorithm is realized by a special programming device. The codes are transformed by a device which also processes information. Digital computers may be used for these two devices. The observer's desk is shown in Fig. 3. There are 3 figures. 2

ASSOCIATION: Issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Research Institute of Physics and Technology of Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

PRESENTED: October 3, 1959, by M. V. Keldysh, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1959
Card 2/2

GIL'MAN, A. M.

Using electronic computers in the automation of technological
planning processes. Avt. prom. 28 no.9:1-3 S '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Electronic calculating machines)
(Factory management) (Automation)

GIL'MAN, A.M.; ANTONOVA, V.M.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.M.

Calculating optimum multicut setting-up by means of electronic computers. Avt.prom. 28 no.11:1-4 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Gor'kovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Lathes--Maintenance and repair) (Electronic digital computers)

KAZARINA, N.N., inzh.; GIL'MAN, B.A., inzh.; SLYUNIN, V.S., inzh.

New method of degreasing greasy sheep pelts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekhn.leg.prom. no.2:29-32 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii kozhi Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo inatituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Hides and skins)

KAZARINA, N.N., inzh.; SHIFMAN, R.O., inzh.; GIL'MAN, B.A., inzh.;
RUDENKO, S.D., inzh.

Simplified method of determining the content of fatty substances
in leather and fur. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.8:28-29 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Leather) (Fur)

GILMAN, R.L. [Section 1.1.]

...ified pickling and ... by means of air
bubbling through the ... lab.prom. no.2:57.60
Apr-June '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

LIVYY, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAZARINA, N.N., inzh.; GIL'MAN, B.A., inzh.;
FASTOVETS, O.S., inzh.; MOROZYUK, N.I., inzh.; LITVINOV, Sh.I.,
inzh.; SAGAYDACHNYY, V.G., inzh.; BALAYEV, Ya.V., inzh.;
FITSA, A.S., inzh.

Manufacture of leather for lining and accessories from the
face split of DOL type pigskins. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no.6:
29-32 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

GIL'MAN, B.A. [Hil'man, B.A.]; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk

Effect of the raw materials and methods of surface-active agent
synthesis on the quality of the scouring and degreasing of the
wool cover of sheep pelts. Tekh. prom. no.4:15-16 C-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

LIVYY, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; FISH, B.I.; GORKUN, Yu.P.; PAKARINA, N.N.;
GILMAN, B.A.

Utilization of sheep pelts unsuitable for the production of fur
in the manufacture of chrome leather for shoe uppers and lining.
Kozh.-obuv, prom. 7 no.12:12-12 D 165.

(MIRA 19:2)

KOSHKIN, M. L., prof.; GIL'MAN, E. I.; DUDA, M. N.; DUDCHENKO, I. I.;
ZVYAGINTSEVA, L. I.; SLASHCHOVA, K. V.

Preventive irradiation of preschool and younger school-age children
with small (non-erythematic) doses of ultraviolet irradiation.
Vrach. delo no.6:127-132 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - prof. M. L. Koshkin)
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

GILMAN, Dzh. [Gilman, J.J.]

Mechanical behavior of ionic crystals. Usp. fiz. nauk 80 no.3:
455-503 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Ionic crystals)

GIL'MAN

E. 13

120457

USSR/Textiles 4415.0600

Aug 1947

"Why the Factory imeni Dzerzhinskiy Produces Less
Than the Factory imeni Lakin," E. Gil'man, 3 pp

"Tekstil Prom" Vol VII, No 8

Reasons for inefficient production and suggestions
for improvement. Tables of types of cotton used in
the two factories, units of preparatory equipment
per 1,000 spindles, planned elements in weaving,
and indexes of No 54 warps and No 65 wefts in both
factories. List of textile plants include: Fifth of
October, Orekhov, Tashkent, and Glukhov Combines and
Factories imeni Balashov, Dzerzhinskiy, Lakin,
Shuiskoye-Tezinsk, and Krasnaya Tal'ka.

LC

12047

GIL'MAN, E.B.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, Ye.Yu.

Increasing equipment performance is a major task for textile workers.
Tekst.prom.8 no.2:33-35 F'48. (MLRA 8:11)
(Textile machinery)

GIL'MAN, P.M.

Production planning and efficient utilization of raw
materials resources by the enterprises of oil industries.
Masl.-shir.prom. 26 no.4:19-21 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut ekonomiki narodnogo khozyaystva Moldavskogo
filiala AN SSSR.
(Moldavia--Oil industries)

GIL'MAN, F.M.

Outlook for the development of oil manufacture in the Moldavian
S.S.R. Izv. AN Mold, SSR no.8:3-15 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

GIL'MAN, F.M.; KASHUTKIN, R.Z., red.; FOLONSKIY, S.A., tekhn. red.

[The oil industry of Moldavia and the source of its raw materials] Masloboinaia promyshlennost' Moldavii i ee syr'e-
vaia baza. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa" Akad. nauk Moldavskoi
SSR, 1962. 174 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Moldavia--Oil industries)

GIL'MAN, F.M.

Stimulating the production of sunflowers and their processing.
Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.2:36-45 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Moldavia--Sunflower seed)

AL'TSHUL', S.D., inzh.; GIL'MAN, G.I., inzh.; PEN'KINA, T.V., inzh.

Algorithm for the calculation of engineering and economic
indices of a 300 Mw. block. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom.
no.4:6-8 O-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

ACC NR: AP7004651(A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/001/0015/0016

AUTHOR: Gil'man, G. I.; Zhukovskiy, Ye. Ye.; Chugunov, K. M.

ORQ: none

TITLE: System for setting limit values for parameters of the IV-500 data processing computer

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 1, 1966, 15-16

TOPIC TAGS: *FERRITE* core memory, magnetic core storage, computer memory, *COMPUTER / IV-500 COMPUTER*

ABSTRACT: A non-destructive-read random-access word-organized core memory designed for the IV-500 data processing computer is described. The memory uses magnetic cores separated 4 mm from each other and rod-like permanent magnets in the plane of the cores which store "0". These magnets link the flux from the input winding and output winding separately, and thus break the coupling from input to output of the core which stores a logical zero. The information is read by full (400 to 500 mamp) current increasing the output signal to 300 mv at a S/N ratio of 15. The memory has 12 matrix plates with miniature connectors to

UDC: 681.142.652.2

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7004651

facilitate easy interchange in case of malfunctions. There are two decoders; one for selecting the required matrix and one for selecting the needed word on this matrix. Each 80 x 410-mm matrix board contains forty 75-bit words. The maximum memory cycling frequency is 75 kc. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[WA-81]
[BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

ACC NRAP6017437

SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/003/0029/0034

AUTHOR: Gill'man, G. I. (Engineer); Trakhtenberg, M. D. (Engineer); Shal'man, M. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Usage of information computers in control systems of thermal power units

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 3, 1966, 29-34

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric power plant, computer, automatic control system

ABSTRACT: This is a description of a control system for a 300 Mw unit using an information computer which performs the functions of digital registration of parameters, signalization of deviations, computation of technico-economic indices and checking of parameters upon operator demand. The computer, with 500 points of control, performs interrogation of transducers to seek deviations of parameters no less often than each 10 seconds. Each instrument on the control panel can carry the indications of up to 40 transducers, greatly reducing the amount and difficulty of reading the control panel. When a signal light lights up to indicate deviation of a constantly monitored parameter, the light flashes and a sound signal is heard to attract the attention of the operator. A block diagram of the computer is presented. The computer uses a single-address instruction system with 30 instructions in its repertoire. Input rate for information is 200 numbers per second; printout rate is 10 digits per second. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDO: (621.18+621.165)681.142.37.001.3

L 16473-65 ENG(j)/EMT(m)/EPF(o)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EMP(u)/EMP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4
IJP(c)/RPL/Pa-4/ESD(gs)/ASDC(a)/ASD(a)-5/ASD(p)-3/AFSCR/AFSC(a) JD/ww/Jw

ACCESSION NR AM4049552

BOOK EXPLOITATION

5/

8+1

Yapilnaya, V. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Akool'rod, L. S. (Doctor of Technical Sciences); Gorokhov, V. S. (Engineer); Dykhno N. M. (Candidate of Chemical Sciences); Chernyshev, B. A. (Engineer); Grushevskiy, V. M. (Engineer); Antipenko, V. M. (Engineer); Gil'man, I. I. (Engineer); Miroslavskaya, YU. A. (Engineer); Sergeyev, S. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Denishchuk, B. V. (Engineer); Kaganer, M. G. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Vasyunina, G. V. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Glebova, L. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Denisenko, G. F. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Katina, N. F. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Morozov, A. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Martyushov, B. I. (Engineer)

Purifying air by deep cooling; technology and apparatus, in two volumes. V. 2: Industrial plants, machinery and accessory equipment (Razdeleniye vozdukh metodom glubokogo okhlazhdeniya; tekhnologiya i oborudovaniye, v dvukh tomakh. t. 2: Promyshlennyye ustanovki, mashinnoye i vspomogatel'noye oborudovaniye), Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1964, 591 p. illus., biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen generation, argon, crypton, neon, xenon, centrifugal
Card 1/3

L 16473-65
ACCESSION NR AM4049552

compressor, pump, liquid oxygen, liquid nitrogen, air purification

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equipment -- 513
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SUB CODE: 0

SUBMITTED: 08Feb64

NR REF SOV: 060

OTHER: 029

Card 3/3

GIL'MAN, I.I., inzh.

Methodology for the thermal calculations of a piston expander.
Trudy VNIITKIMASH no.8:130-140 '64.

Evaluating the thermodynamic efficiency of piston expanders.
Ibid.:14.-162 (MIRA 17:10)

AUTHORS: Berlin, A. A., Gil'man, I. M.

64-8-1/19

TITLE: Investigation of the Suspension Polymerization Process
of Styrene (Issledovaniye protsessa suspenszionnoy
polimerizatsii stirola).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 1-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The basic factors which influence the suspension polymerization of the styrene were investigated here. The dependence of the grain size and the suspension stability on the p_H -value and the stabilizer type was detected. The activity of a series of initiators soluble in monomers in a polymerization of the styrene in mass and suspension was investigated. It was found that a series of initiators very effective in a polymerization in masses (dinitril of the azoiso oleic acid, hydrosuperoxide of the isopropylbenzene, acetylperoxides) are only to a small extent effective in a suspension polymerization. It is shown that the carrying out of a suspension polymerization with an addition of emulsion- or block polystyrene to the monomer admits an acceleration of the process and an increase of the mean molecular weight M_{mean} of the grain polymer. A block suspension

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Suspension Polymerization Process
of Styrene

64-8-1/19

method for the polymerization of styrene was worked out here. It consists of the polymerization of the thermal primary polymer of the styrene (with \approx 30% polystyrene content) in water suspension. It is shown that this method reduces the polymerization time and increase the M of the polymer by the 1,5-4 fold. / "Primary polymer" mean of is the product of a partial thermal polymerization. Was obtained here by means of heating of the monomer at 80° up to the formation of 30 % of the polymer. / It is shown that the plastic substances on the basis of a suspension- and block suspension polymer are not inferior to the black polystyrene according to their properties, with respect to the dielectric characteristic factors ($\text{tg } \delta$ and ϵ), but even exceed the materials of emulsion polystyrene. There are 1 figure, 6 tables, and 6 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BERLIN, A.A.; GIL'MAN, I.M.

Investigating the process of suspension polymerization of styrol.
Khim. prom. no.8:449-452 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Styrene) (Polymerization)

20250

15.9201 2209

S/138/60/000/012/001/009
A051/A027

AUTHORS: Berlin, A.A., Gil'man, I.M.

TITLE: The Production and Properties of Block-Copolymers Formed in the
Mastication of Rubber and Polystyrene Mixtures

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1960, No.12, pp. 1-3

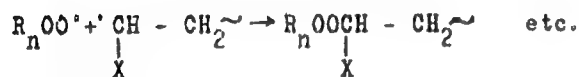
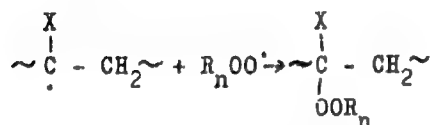
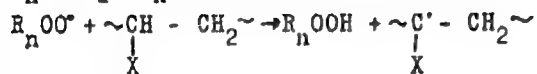
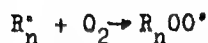
TEXT: The authors have investigated the main physico-mechanical properties of materials produced in the mastication of polystyrene and various elastomer mixtures. Mention is made of the favorable conditions of block-copolymer formation, especially in an inert gas medium, during mastication of polymer mixtures. It is stated that the mechanism of this reaction cannot be explained by poly-recombination of the radicals alone, since in this case the chain reaction has the greatest significance, leading to the formation of block-copolymers and branched macromolecules (Ref.1). The authors consider that the peroxide macroradicals formed by interaction with O_2 due to the chain nature of the mechano-chemical block-copolymerization process can serve as active components taking part in the formation of the block-copolymers:

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20250

S/138/60/000/012/001/009
 A051/A027

The Production and Properties of Block-Copolymers Formed in the Mastication of Rubber and Polystyrene Mixtures



Mastication in an air medium on rollers was performed (friction number 1.25, $t=150-160^\circ\text{C}$) using mixtures of polystyrene (block-type average molecular weight $M_{av} = 80.000$ and emulsion-type, $M_{av} = 200.000$) with butadiene CK6

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S/138/60/000/012/001/009
A051/A027

The Production and Properties of Block-Copolymers Formed in the Mastication of Rubber and Polystyrene Mixtures

(SKB), butadiene-styrene CKC-30 (SKS-30), butadiene-acrylonitrile CKH-18, CKH-40 (SKN-18, SKN-40) rubbers, polyethylene ($M_{av} = 200.000$), polyisobutylene ($M_{av} = 200.000$), butyl rubber and chloroprene rubber. It was noted that materials with the greatest specific toughness and static bending resistance were formed from the combined mastication of polystyrene A mixtures with 20-25% synthetic rubbers of the SKS-30 and SKN-18 type (Fig.1). Masticated rubbers produced on an emulsified polystyrene and SKS-30 rubber (25%) base are characterized, on the average by the following figures: specific toughness, kg-cm/cm² 53-60, static bending resistance, kg/cm² 930, heat resistance according to Martens, °C ... 86, tangent of the angle of dielectric losses at 10⁶ cycles... 0.0019, water absorption per hour, g/dm²...0.01. The authors point out that the development of the mechano-chemical theory on block-copolymerization in the rolling of polymer mixtures helps to explain the observed drop in the stability of the material when adding a radical acceptor (J_2) and also certain dyes on the rollers. It is concluded that the introduction of these dyes and the

Card 3/5

20250

S/138/60/000/012/001/009
A051/A027

The Production and Properties of Block-Copolymers Formed in the Mastication of Rubber and Polystyrene Mixtures

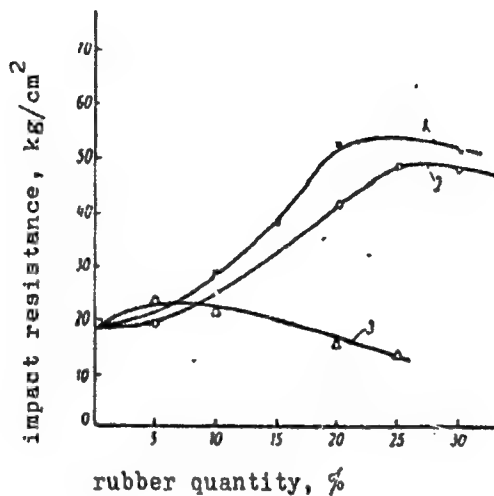
radical acceptors lower the stability of the material probably due to an inactivation of the macroradical parts formed during the mechanical destruction of the polymer chains. There are 2 tables, 1 graph and 6 references; 5 Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kurskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Kursk Chemical Plant).

S/138/60/000/012/001/009
A051/A027

The Production and Properties of Block-Copolymers Formed in the Mastication of Rubber and Polystyrene Mixtures

Specific toughness of polystyrene-rubber compositions: 1- SKS-30 rubber, 2- SKN-18 rubber, 3- SKN-40 rubber.



SHABANOV, A.H., prof.; GIL'MAN, I.M.; RIVINA, Ye.Yu.

Electroencephalographic changes in endarteritis obliterans [with summary in English]. Khirurgia 33 no.9:67-73 S '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina.

(THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS, physiol.
EEG)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various dis.
thromboangiitis obliterans)

GIL'IAN, I.M.

Role of the cerebellum in effecting motor acts. Biul. eksp. biol. i med.
46 no.11:3-7 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. In kafedry fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh (zav. - prof. A.N. Kabanov) Moskovskogo gorodskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V. P. Potemkina. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V. N. Chernigovskim.

(CEREBELLUM, physiol.
eff. of stimulation on movements (Rus))
(MOVEMENTS, physiol
eff. of cerebellar stimulation (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110004-4"
GRASHCHENKO, N.I. (Moskva); IRGER, I.M. (Moskva); KASSIL', G.N. (Moskva);
GIL'MAN, I.M. (Moskva); KAMENETSKAYA, B.I. (Moskva)

Vascular factor in acute craniocerebral trauma. Trudy Gos. nauch.-
issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:333-342 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(~~BRAIN~~—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GIL'MAN, I. M. (Moskva)

O svyazi mekhanizma sinkhronizatsii al'fa-ritma s kozhnymi otdelami mozgovogo stvola cheloveka i vestibulyarno slukhovooy dfferentatsiyey.

report submitted for the First Moscow Conference on Reticular Formation, Moscow, 22-26 March 1960.

GIL'MAN, I.M.

Electroencephalographic manifestations of deformation of the stem
formation at the level of the posterior cranial fossa in man.
Zhur. nerv. psikh. 60 no. 4:402-408 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
doktor med. nauk I.M. Irger) Moskovskoy ordena klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (BRAIN—DISEASES)

Electrophysiological data on the relationship between the globus pallidus and other parts of the central nervous system in man. Report No.1: Relationship between the globus pallidus and the cerebral cortex. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.12:3-7 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz neyrokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor med.nauk I.M.Irger). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AIN SSSR P.K.Anokhinym.
(BRAIN) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

GIL'MAN, I.M.

Electroencephalographic registration of disorders of the caudal segments of the brain stem in acute closed cerebrocr~~an~~ial trauma. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.9:1337-1341 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Moskovskoy ordena Lenina klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N.Shabanov).

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(BRAIN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GILMAN, I.M.

Role of the cerebellum in the coordination of the combination of movements. Uzb. zap. MGU 169 215-228 1962.

Effect of short-term alteration of the cerebellum on the effect of the excitation of the motor area in the cerebral cortex. Uzb. zap. MGU 169 229-236 1962.

Participation of the cerebellum in the motor function in connection with the characteristics of the histological structure of its cortex. Ibid. 237-249 1962. (MIRA 17.5)

GIL'MAN, I.M.; IRGER, I.M.; RIVINA, Ye.Yu.; YASINOVSKAYA, F.P.

Connections and functions of the human globus pallidus and
the clinical manifestation of its destruction in diseases
of the extrapyramidal system. Trudy 1-go MNI 24:215-248 '63
(MIRA 17:3)

GIL'MAN, I.M.

Effect of peripheral vestibular afferent innervation on the
synchronization of slow cortical rhythms. Biul. eksp. biol.
i med. 56 no.9:8-13 S '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz elektrofiziologicheskoy laboratorii neyrokhirurgicheskogo
otdeleniya klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni Botkina
(glavnyy vrach Yu.G. Antonov). Predstavlena deystvitel'ny
chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

I 3916-66

ACCESSION NR: AF5023549

UR/0219/85/060/004/0003/0009
612.826 : 612.825

AUTHOR: Gil'man, I. M.

TITLE: Role of the vestibular nuclei in the mechanism of synchronization of cortical rhythms

SOURCE: Sullsten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 8, 1965, 2-3

TOPIC TAGS: cerebral cortex, neurophysiology, vestibular nucleus, brain, electroencephalography, electrophysiology

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to elucidate the role of the vestibular nuclei in the mechanism of cortical synchronization and to test the assumption that the difference in the EEG in a rostro- and suprapontine preparation is due to exclusion or inclusion of the superior vestibular nuclei rather than to the activity of some special "autochthonous" substance. Local electrolytic destruction of the superior vestibular nuclei in 7 non-anesthetized cats with implanted cortical electrodes resulted in marked synchronization of cortical electrical activity. Bursts of spindles appeared that constituted the main background of the activity. The author concluded that the data confirmed the assumption of a

Card 1/2

L 3916-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023549

relationship between the synchronizing mechanism at the given portion of the caudal section of the brain stem and excitation of the superior vestibular nuclei. The medial vestibular nuclei also seem to be involved, for the absence of these nuclei and the impulses traveling through them plays a major part in triggering the mechanism of cortical synchronization both directly and indirectly through the reticular formation of this level. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii ANU SSSR, Moscow
(Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, ANU SSSR)


SUBMITTED: 23Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 008


Card 2/2

GILMAN, I.M.; SMAYL'S, S.S.

Study of the electric sensitivity of eyes in school-age children
on the southern coast of the Crimea. Vch. zap. MGPI no.168:223-
226 '62. (MIRA 10:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110004-4

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110004-4

ACC NRI AF6010115

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/003/0503/0508

AUTHOR: Shatkhan, P. A.; Gil'man, I. M.

ORG: Central Scientific-Research Institute for Large-scale Automation (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii); Kuskovo Chemical Plant (Kuskovskiy khimicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Optimum temperature conditions for the block polymerization of styrene

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 503-508

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization rate, styrene, molecular weight

ABSTRACT: Proceeding from the principle that selection of optimum temperature conditions is governed by two factors, namely, 1) minimum preparation time and, 2) a polymer with optimum properties, the author proposes a method for calculating temperature conditions for the block polymerization of styrene using kinetic equations for the reaction time and an equation for the molecular weight of the polymer obtained, making it possible to produce polymers efficiently with a predetermined molecular weight. Graphs are given to show 1) both the initial rate of polymerization and molecular weight as a function of temperature; 2) the effect of styrene conversion on the polymerization rate at temperatures ranging from 90 to 140C; 3) optimum temperature conditions as a function of styrene conversion and reaction time; 4) and, finally, an experimental polymerization of styrene with variable

Card 1/2

UDC: 66.095.26+678.746

ACC NR: AP6010116

temperatures and time, indicating good agreement between calculations and actual data obtained. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 08Apr65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

ULR

WASH

③

Osmometric determination of the molecular weight of polymers
at elevated temperatures. Vysokom. soed. 1 no. 4: 619-622
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Monkovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Polymers) (Molecular weights)

ROSOVINA, A.A., NOVIKOVA, S.A., GIL'MAN, I.S., VASIL'YEV, YU.V.

Some structural changes of polyamide fibers on heating and dynamic fatigue.

Report presented at the 13th Conference on high-molecular compounds
Moscow, 8-11 Oct 62

GIL'MAN, I.S.; LEBEDUSHKINA, S.V.

Determination of the polydispersity and molecular weight of a fluorine-
containing polymer. Khim.volok no.6:28-30 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

L 18183-63

EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pc.4 RM/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3006768

S/0190/63/005/009/1422/1424 64

AUTHOR: Gil'man, I. S.; Rogovin, Z. A.; Aksenova, T. A.

TITLE: Study of the degradation of fluorine-containing polymers
by the osmotic method 7

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 9, 1963,
1422-1424

TOPIC TAGS: degradation, polymer degradation, Ftorlon, ethylene polymers, ethylene. chlorotrifluoro-. polymers, Ftorlon degradation, Ftorlon dioxane solution, osmometer, osmotic method, Ftorlon acetone solution, low molecular fraction, low molecular fraction quantitative determination, quantitative determination, low molecular fraction separation, separation, osmotic pressure, initial concentration, equilibrium concentration, intrinsic viscosity, initial intrinsic viscosity, equilibrium intrinsic viscosity, polymer degradation rate, degradation rate

Card 1/1

L 18183-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006768

ABSTRACT: An osmotic method has been used to study the oxidative degradation of Ftorlon (copolymer of polychlorotrifluoroethylene and high-pressure polyethylene); by this method it is possible to determine quantitatively the low-molecular fraction (molecular weights 20,000—25,000) formed during degradation and to separate it from the bulk of the polymer. Degradation was achieved by heating a dioxane solution of the polymer at 65C in air for 40 hr with vigorous agitation. The oxidized polymer was precipitated by addition of water and dried in vacuum at 60C. Experiments were conducted with acetone solutions of oxidized Ftorlon (I) and initial Ftorlon (II), on an osmometer described previously (I. S. Gil'man, Z. A. Rogovin, Vy*sokomolek. soyed., 1, 619, 1959). The time required for a difference in levels (Δh) of 10 cm on the two sides of the semipermeable membrane to drop to zero was found to be 9—10 hr for pure acetone. The lowest molecular weight of species which did not diffuse through the membrane and could therefore be determined under the conditions of the experiment was

L 18183-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006768

20,000—25,000. The results of osmotic pressure measurements for solutions of I and of II of the same concentration are given in plots of Δh versus time (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The maximum on the curve for I indicates that during equilibration the concentration of the initial solution changes owing to diffusion through the membrane of the low-molecular (less than 20,000—25,000) fraction produced by degradation. The number-average molecular weight of the fraction remaining in the initial solution was determined conventionally. The diffusion of degradation products through the membrane was confirmed by the fact that 1) while the concentration of II remained almost unchanged after equilibration, the equilibrium concentration of I was 20—30% below its initial concentration, and 2) while the intrinsic viscosity of II in acetone remained unchanged after the osmotic pressure measurement, the intrinsic viscosity of I increased from 1.90 to 2.60 dl/g after diffusion of the low-molecular fraction through the membrane. It is concluded that the osmotic method can be used for studying the degradation rate of polymers in solutions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 3/6 ASSN: MOSCOW TEXTILE INSTITUTE

ROGOVINA, A.A.; NOVIKOVA, S.A.; GIL'MAN, I.S.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.V.

Some structural changes in polyamide fibers occurring during
heating and dynamic fatigue. Khim. volok. no.4:56-60 '64.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyunnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnicheskogo
volokna (for Rogovina, Novikova). 2. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy
institut (for Gil'man, Vasil'yev.).

ZHIDOVITSEV, N.A.; SEYED, R.N.; GILMAN, K.M.

Some results of tests of OM575A-ST bits manufactured from steel of
electroslag remelting. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:18-21 Ap-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

Experience in the use of the new domestic antibiotic albomycin
in dermato-venereology. Sov. med. 18 no.7:34-35 J1 '54. (MLHA 7:8)

1. Iz mediko-sanitarnoy chasti zavoda Tashael'mash imeni I.Ye.
Voroshilova.

(VENEREAL DISEASES, therapy

*antibiotics, albomycin)

(SKIN, diseases

*ther., antibiotics, albomycin)

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use

*albomycin in skin and venereal dis.)

BERENT, N.Ye.; GIL'MAN, Kh.Z.; TISLENKO, O.I. (Tashkent)

Effectiveness of using Az-Kamar bentonite with Soviet gramicidin
in treating epidermophytosis and pityriasis versicolor. Vest.
sern. i ven. 31 no.3:49 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(SKIN--DISEASES) (BENTONITE--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(GRAMICIDIN)

"Diagnosis of Abdominal Typhus and Paratyphoid in Children," *Pediatrics*,
No.2, 1949.

Chair of Propaedeutic Children's Diseases, Khar'kov Med. Inst.

34. DIAGNOSIS AND CLINICAL TREATMENT OF UMBILICAL SEPSIS (Russian text) - Gilman L. A. - PEDIAT. AKUSH. I GINEK. 1957. 1 (5-9)

102 children aged up to 3 months, suffering from umbilical sepsis, were under investigation. Sixty-four had septicaemia, the others had septipyaemia. 20% became ill between the 2nd and 4th day of life, while the majority became ill between the 8th and 10th day of life. In most cases infection occurred at home. In half of the patients the umbilicus sloughed off later than the 7th day. The illness often ran its course with only slight local manifestations. Subcutaneous abdominal veins, thickening of the umbilical vessels, laxity of lower abdominal wall, condition of the umbilical wound, septic discharge and bleeding umbilical wound, should be taken into consideration when diagnosing a case. General symptoms included: a change in colour of skin, cyanosis of lips, sometimes pyoderma, pemphigus, petechiae and intracutaneous haemorrhages, and in 4 cases sclerema and scleroedema. Dyspepsia, vomiting, refusal of breast, enlarged spleen and liver and muffled heart sounds were common. Changes in the nervous system were also noted, in form of general languor, poor sleep and restlessness. Convulsions with meningeal signs appeared in 7 children. Earliest sign of umbilical sepsis was loss of weight in spite of successful breast feeding. Acute onset of illness was observed in 47 children, subacute in 22.

(S)

33. FOLLOW-UP OF CASES OF UMBILICAL SEPSIS (Russian text) - Gilman
J.A. - VOPR. OKHR. MATER. I DETS. 1957, 2 (47-51)

Forty-seven cases were investigated at various periods after their discharge from hospital. The majority showed some manifestations of illness over lengthy periods, including occasional bouts of pyrexia, prolonged subfebrile states (lasting for up to 11 months), unsatisfactory weight gain, hypochromic anaemia, and hepato- and splenomegaly. It seems that in some cases umbilical sepsis can become chronic. Some cases of splenomegaly in older children and adults could be connected with a history of umbilical sepsis.

(S)

Chair Faculty Pediatrics, Kharkov Med Inst

Prevention of dental caries in children. *Pediatrics* 37
no.4:55-60 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - doktor med.nauk L.A.Gil'man)
i kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent Ya.L.
Fridman) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo
instituta (dir. - dotsent O.S.Voronyanskiy).
(DENTAL CARIES, prev. & control
in child. (Rus))

GIL'MAN, L.A.; KISEL'VA, M.M.

Dental caries in rachitic children. *Pediatrics* 36 no.2:90 F '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii i kursa detskikh bolezney
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

(TENTH--DISEASES)

State of health in children with multiple dental caries. Stomatologiya
39 no.6:16-20 N-D '60. (M.A 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. L.A.Gil'man) i kafedry
terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent Ya.L.Fridman)
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta
(dir. - dotsent G.S.Voronyanskiy).
(TEETH DISEASES) (CHILDREN CARE AND HYGIENE)

GIL'MAN, L.A., prof.; KISELEVA, M.M.

Content of calcium, phosphorus and protein fractions in the blood
serum of children with multiple dental caries. Stomatologiya 42
no.4:15-17 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. L.A. Gil'man) i kafedry
terapiyesticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent Ya.L.Fridman)
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

GILMAN, L.I.

Dyeing of leather with galleo colors. N. A. SUKHERA AND I. I. GEMAN. *Analyst*
Acrylonitrile *From* 2, No. 2, 41 2X(112).—On chrome leather and chrome chamois,
Gallophenazine gives best dyeings with a mixt. of borax and hyposulfite (I); Gallonine
Blue dyes only with I in a neutral sol.; Galleoviolet 10F dyes well with I alone, Gallo-
phenazine (2) gives good blues in a neutral medium among all addns., and very bright
shades with I. In all cases best results were obtained at 50-60°, while I was used in 2-20
100% of the wt. of dyestuff. An addn. of salts of heavy metals to the dye bath contg. I
produced unsatisfactory results. A preliminary treatment of leather with phenol
resorcinol or pyrogallol (2% of the wt. of dry leather) resulted in much deeper and
richer dyeings. Particularly good blacks were obtained by combining Gallophenazine (I)
with Alizarin Red No. 1, the shades of black can be varied by an addn. of Alizarin GG.
Gallo colors proved to be unsuitable for dyeing red oak leather. CHAS. BLANC

ASME-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2020 4 10 09:47

1000

Chemistry of processes of decolorization of dyes by silver

III. Reduction of azo dyes by silver in sodium sulfide solution. G. I. Arbusov and L. I. (il'man, *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 30, 1766-9 (1959); cf. *C.A.* 34, 489.—Direct Bright Blue 6.8 g., purified by salting out with NaOAc, boiled with 250 ml. H_2O , 3.9 g. 80% Na_2S , and 10 g. powd. Ag 0.5 hr. gave a brown soln. from which 39% o-dianilidine, m. 135-6°, was isolated along with Ag_2S (3.49 g.). Omission of Ag gave reduction in 40-5 min. with the same org. product being isolated. A similar reduction occurs with exposed photographic plates on treatment with Na_2S soln., where the dye is decolorized in regions contg. free Ag, the latter forming Ag_2S . No other reducing agent is needed. (i) (i) Kuznetsov

INVENTOR: Gil'man, L. M.; Sprude, I. K.; Slyusareva, N. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ball regulator for the flow of fluid. Class 47, No. 185646

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 123

TOPIC TAGS: fluid mechanics, fluid dynamics, fluid flow, flow control, fluid flow regulator, *physics laboratory instrument*

ABSTRACT: A variation of the ball regulator for fluid flows described in Author Certificate No. 154120 is introduced. In order to maintain a given static pressure

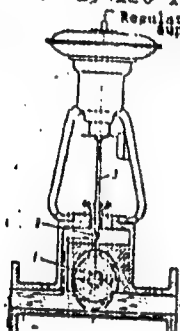


Fig. 1. Flow regulator

1 - Ball; 2 - auxiliary valve; 3 - servodrive.

ACC NR

in the chamber under the ball independent of the regime of medium being regulated, the chamber is equipped with auxiliary valve operated by a type of servodrive. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Apr64/

ACC NR: AP6018001 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0115/0115

INVENTOR: Gilman, L. M.; Sprude, I. K.

33

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for the prevention of pressure increase in tanks and pipelines.
Class 47, No. 181931

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966,
115

TOPIC TAGS: pressure control, ~~pressure~~ valve, pipeline, ^{storage} tank, *hydraulic*
resistance

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device preventing pressure increase in tanks and pipelines. The device includes a main spring-valve and an auxiliary spring-valve. In order to increase operating reliability and reduce hydraulic resistance, both valves are spherical and mounted on the elastic walls of the chamber. The main-valve chamber cap has a port connecting it with the upper chamber of the valve housing (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[KP]

L 8478-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AF5028518

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0099/0099

AUTHORS: Gail'man, L. M.; Sprude, I. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: A direct action pressure regulator. Glass 42, No. 175753 [announced by
Central Engineering Bureau of Armature Construction (Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye
byuro armaturostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 99

TOPIC TAGS: pressure regulator, mechanical engineering

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a direct action pressure regulator con-
taining a directing membrane mechanism with a regulating device, the regulating
organ in the form of a ball valve, and a regulated throttle with a valve. The
throttle is mounted in line between the chamber above the ball and a pipe behind
the regulating organ. To produce a low coefficient of hydraulic resistance, the
chamber above the ball is connected to the chamber of the directing mechanism,
while the membrane is rigidly connected to the valve of the throttle.

SUB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar64

RVL

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 149 (USSR) SOV/124-58-1:1167

AUTHORS: Gil'man, L. S., Baslavskiy, I. A.

TITLE: Buried-pipe Design (Raschet ulozhennogo v zemle truboprovoda)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: 15-ya nuchn. [nauchn.; Transl. Ed. Note] konferentsiya
Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta. Leningrad, 1957, pp 475-477

ABSTRACT: Examination of an approximate method for the calculation of a pipe line under the premise that the pressure on the upper part of the ring does not vary during a downward displacement and that a resistance is encountered only with outward displacements of the ring.

M. V. Korotkov

GIL'MAN, L.S. (Leningrad)

Theoretical and experimental investigation of stresses in plates
subjected to live loads. Stroi.mekh.i rasch.soor. 2 no.4:15-22
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Elastic plates and shells)

GIL'MAN, L.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof. (Leningrad); BASLAVSKIY, I.A.,
~~kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent (Murmansk)~~

Designing towers composed of conic shells reinforced with rings
for wind load. Rasch.prostr.konstr. no.7:39-48 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Roofs, Shell)

KHITMANOV, V.; GILMAN, V.

Theoretical roller with reinforced-concrete sections.
Avt. der. 24 no. 9:16 S '61. (MIL 14:10)
(Road rollers)

GIL'MAN, M.G., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, V.T., inzh.

Suggested by efficiency promoters. Transp. stroi. 12 no.3:33-34
Mr '62. (MIRA 16:11)

Machine for boring holes for line and track signals. Transp.
stroil. 11 no.10:52-53 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Boring machinery) (Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

MIKHAYLOV, V.T., inzh.; GIL'MAN, M.S., inzh.

Screw and nut wrench. Transp. stroi. 12 no.5:51 My '62. (MIKA 15:6)
(Wrenches)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110004-4
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110004-4"
GORBUNOV, V.P., inzh.; GIL'MAN, M.S., inzh.

120 ton capacity hydraulic jack. Strol. i cor. mash. 9 no. 12:28-29
D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

GILMAN, Michael

Housing and equipping rural libraries. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo kul'turno-prosvetitel'noi lit-
ry, 1954. 40 p. (55-37792)

2675.V7G5

11885
S/861/62/000/000/016/022
B125/B108

14 1700
AUTHORS: Selivanov, N. P., Faynberg, Ya. B., Gil'man, M. Z.
TITLE: Calculation of a linear electron accelerator for 4 Mev
SOURCE: Teoriya i raschet lineynykh uskoriteley, sbornik statey. Fiz.-
tekhn. inst. AN USSR. Ed. by T. V. Kukoleva. Moscow,
Gosatomizdat, 1962, 231 - 242

TEXT: A travelling $\pi/2$ -wave linear accelerator segmented by annular metal
discs (as suggested by V. V. Vladimirov) is calculated with the
Walkinshaw-Brillouin (J. Appl. Phys., 20, 634 (1949)) method which ensures
high accuracy in determining the phase velocity of the wave and the frequen-
cy of the system. The dispersion relation, actually a determinant with an
infinite number of rows and lines, need not have more than three rows in
order to give sufficiently accurate results. It is derived using the con-
tinuity of the tangential components of the electric and of the magnetic
fields and solved by graphical means. Leaving the ratio of thickness l
of the disks to wavelength λ unchanged, the solution also remains unchanged.
It can be used then to calculate the inner radii a of the annular disks for
any frequency ω . The spacing between the disks is then determined by suc-
ceed 1/2

Calculation of a linear electron...

S/861/62/000/000/016/022
B125/B108

cessive approximation for a given h-f power flux S_0 at the input of the accelerator, taking the loss in power into account. The initial 0.7-Mev-section of a 4-Mev linear accelerator was calculated, constructed, and tested at the Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS UkrSSR). For $\lambda = 10.6493$ cm, the outer radius of the disks (wave guide) $b = 4.491$, and $l = 0.398$ cm, the results were as follows: The distances between the single discs had to increase from 13.62 mm to 23.94 mm between the first and the 44th disc and the inner diameters $2a$ increased from 31.26 mm to 39.36 mm. Experimental and calculated data were in good agreement, so the entire 4-Mev accelerator was completed after calculations with the same method. Results were very good. The present work was composed in 1953. There are 5 figures and 5 tables.

Principles of pathogenic therapy in cerebrocranial injuries. Report
No.3: Physiological mechanism of certain forms of therapy. Zhur.nevr.
i psikh. 60 no.5:551-555 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolesney (zav. - prof. N.I. Grashchenko) Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i neyrokhirurgicheskoye
otdeleniye (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk I.M. Irger) bol'nitsy
imeni S.P. Botkina, Moskva.

(BRAINS...WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(BLOOD VESSELS...PERMEABILITY)

...the passage of time...employment...
...of trade...the...
...of...during the...period."

...submit to the 12th All-Union Congress of Soviets, 1931.
...inf...1931.

MAKAROV, D.I.; GOL'DBERG, A.S.; GZSKIN, E.S.; GIL'MAN, S.M.; KRAVCHENKO, A.Ya.;
GAMBAROV, V.I.

Simple control of air flow. Avtom.i prib. no.1:24-26 Ja-Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Metallurgavtomatika"
(for all except Kravchenko, Gambarov). 2. Metallurgicheskiy zavod
imeni Petrovskogo (for Kravchenko, Gambarov).
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Electronic control)

VANTIN, A.I.; GIL'MAN, S.M.; GOL'DBERG, A.S. (deceased); GULENKO, G.V.;
RAVDEI, A.P.

Experience in the use of FAPS regulators in the automation of
the thermal operation of a Martin furnace. Avtom, 1 prib.
no.1:2-9 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

41353

S/081/62/000/017/081/102
B177/B186

15.8120

AUTHORS: Serlin, S. M., Gil'man, T. P., Leytes, A. Z.

TITLE: Dilatometric checking of the degree of curing of unsaturated polyether resins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 537, abstract 1718 (In collection: Ilastmassy v mashinostr. i priborostr. Kiyev, Gostekhzdat USSR, 1961, 367 - 375)

TEXT: The standard tests (for hardness, bending strength and water absorption) are shown to be unsuitable for quantitatively estimating the degree of hardening of resins, and a method is proposed for determining the degree of curing of polyether resins by using a Chevenard differential dilatometer. The method consists of comparing the elongations of a test-piece of polyether resin with those of a standard made from chrome-cobalt-nickel alloy, whilst simultaneously heating to a given temperature (rate of heating, 10.25 and 50°/hour). Dilatometric curves were plotted for specimens of the following polyether resins: 1) containing 1 - 3% cobalt

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Dilatometric checking of the degree ...

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B177/B186

naphthenate and 0.1% cumene hydroperoxide, 2) 2 - 8% Co naphthenate and 3% cumene hydroperoxide, 3) 1.5% benzoyl peroxide and 0.6% dimethylaniline, and curves for a number of vitreous plastics. It was found that the dilatometric method is applicable for determining the degree of curing of resins; it enables one to distinguish a temporary incomplete curing of the resin (the discontinuity on the dilatometric curve disappears with repeated heating) from permanent incomplete curing (the dilatometric curve does not vary on repeated heating). It can also be used to check vitreous plastics, the stability of their dimensions and their heat resistance at elevated temperatures. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

ZUBOV, P.I.; LEPILKINA, L.A.; GIL'MAN, T.P.; LEYTES, A.Z.

Internal stresses during hardening of polyester resins.
Koll.zhur. 23 no.5:563-567 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Otdel polimerov.
(Resins, Synthetic--Testing) (Esters)

GILMAN, T.P.; ZATSEPH, A.S.;
... ..

Device for studying the
with binocular. Plant. mass. (3:9)

SOV/129-58-10-7/14

AUTHOR: Gil'man, T. P., Engineer

TITLE: Investigation of the Physico-Chemical Processes of Sulphidation by the Dilatometric Method (Issledovaniye fiziko-khimicheskikh yavleniy protsessa sul'fidirovaniya metodom dilatometrii)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 10, pp 33-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The physico-chemical phenomena taking place during sintering were investigated dilatometrically on iron-ceramic specimens with various contents of sulphur in the charge. The aim of the investigations was to determine the influence of the quantity of sulphur in the charge on the sintering temperature, on the volume changes and to determine the critical points of the phase and structural transformations taking place during sintering. A number of the measured dilatometric curves pertaining to various sulphur contents and various heating temperatures are included in the paper. The composition of the charges is entered in Table 1 and the results of chemical analyses relating to the sulphide S content are entered in Table 2. On the basis of the obtained

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results the following conclusions are arrived at:
sintering at 200 to 300°C of a charge consisting of
powder iron and sulphur brings about the formation of
iron sulphides; this is confirmed by the changes in the
dilatometric curves of the specimens and chemical
analysis of powder mixtures heated to these temperatures;
for obtaining sulphide films (anti-seizure coatings),
sulphidation of hardened components can be effected at
180 to 200°C by combining the process of sulphidation
with tempering of the components after hardening.
There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 5 references,
4 of which are Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: NATI

1. Iron alloys—Sintering
2. Sintering—Chemical effects
3. Sintering—Temperature factors
4. Sulfur—Thermal effects

512)25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 30V/2313

Abdumaliyev MAMK 133R. Institut mashinovedeniya
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 strokovykh detalей / Collection of Machine Parts /Sul-
 128 p. Article slip inserted. 4,900 copies printed.
 M. (Title page); M. N. Kravchuk, Doctor of Technical Sciences;
 M. (Inside book); A. O. Mitin, Engineer; Tech. Ed. V. D.
 El'kind; Managing Ed. G. A. Litvinenko, Literature on General Technical and
 Transport Machine Building (Vuzovskiy Tekhnicheskii Sbornik, Engineer.
 and technical workers of machine-building and overhauling plant

COVERAGE: This book presents results of investigations of methods
 to increase the resistance of machine parts to seizure. A new
 method of sulfurization which improves the friction behavior of
 steel and steel and an analysis of the effect of sulfuriza-
 tion on the anti-friction properties and wear of metal are given.
 These articles are the transactions of a seminar held at the
 Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the Academy of Sciences,
 USSR, in December 1956.

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 with NAMI (Automobile and Tractor Scientific Research
 Institute). The author also describes the advantages of this
 process and gives a uniform distribution of sulfides in
 the metal.

S/191/60/000/010/015/017
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Perlin, S. M., Gil'man, T. P., Leyman, A. Z.
TITLE: Study of the Completeness of Hardening of Unsaturated Polyester Resins by the Dilatometric Method
PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 10, pp. 64-68

TEXT: The authors studied the hardening degree of ПН-1 (PN-1) resin by the use of different initiators and catalysts. The previously performed tests for Rockwell heat, bending strength, and water absorption showed that no clear knowledge can be obtained concerning the hardening on the basis of physicomechanical tests. An investigation was therefore conducted with a Schevenaar differential dilatometer of the firm Amsler. Dilatation curves displayed breaks with insufficient hardening of the resin. The following optimum values were obtained for the addition of initiator and catalyst: 3% cumene hydroperoxide (initiator) and 6-8% cobalt naphthenate (catalyst). At 1.5% benzoyl peroxide and 0.6% dimethyl aniline a complete hardening was attained only after repeated heating. Dilatometric curves of the following glass reinforced plastics were also taken: 1) 30%

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Study of the Completeness of Hardening of S/101/60/000/010/015/017
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phenol formaldehyde resin with 70% epoxy resin and glass mat; 3) polyester resin with glass reglet; 4) polyester resin with glass mat; 5) polyester resin with glass mat. The hysteresis of heating and cooling curves showed that in all specimens hardening was incomplete. There are 8 figures, 4 tables, and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, and 3 German.